1: Graebner--43 E-4 (no date) 1909 ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

[93 cont.]

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Fig. 22. Village Scene. (G. Küppers-Loosen Coll.)

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Fig. 23. Beach Scene. In connection with Fig. 22, the arrangement of the houses in a row along the shore can be seen. (G. Küppers-Loosen Coll.)

4/15 [96 cont.]
(Fig. 27) (3). On Ndeni fire was formerly made by twirling,
372

3. Gaimard in D'Urville, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, p. 336.

and for this the underside of the headrests served as a base (4).

4. Joest in Baessler, p. 394.

352 These headrests, along with the mat-covered bedframes that are apparently found only in the bachelors' houses (5), rep-

5. D'Urville, p. 151.

resent the only furniture in the Santa Cruz house. Two types are present (6), the one with only a head plate and several--

6. Coote, p. 165. Joest in Baessler, p. 394. Edge-Partington, I, 158. Nos. 4-5; 164; 165, No. 3.

[352] three or four -- feet, often made in the shape of an animal (Figs. 28, Nos. 1 and 3; 29, No. 1), the other with a head plate and a foot plate, which are connected by a kind of pier-construction (Figs. 28, Nos. 2 and 4; 29, No. 2). Only the
[372] first type is suitable for fire-twirling. [97] Figs. 27 and 28 appear here.]

361 [98] The visitors to the Santa Cruz group were struck by the village character of the settlements, the houses of which were always in groups close together and numbered from four to 30 huts (1). The photographs available to me also show

1. Dalrymple, pp. 153, 194. Carteret, p. 359. D'Entrecasteaux, pp. 372, 379. Labillardière, p. 258. Dillon, pp. 178, 314. Wilson, Missionary Voyage, p. 295. Coote, p. 162.

[98 cont.]

•361 this concentrated type of settlement, whether or not the houses are surrounded by stone walls (Figs. 19, 21-23). Sometimes, at least on Ndeni, the huts seem to be arranged in a row along

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Fig. 29. Headrests.

[824] 1. tagu sewed with palm leaf (Berlin VI 16183, Thilenius Coll.); 47 cm. long; viewed from above. 2. White and red, with tufts of coconut fiber (Berlin VI 15996, Joest Coll.); 40 1/2 cm. long.

361 the shore (Figs. 22 and 23) (2), [Fig. 29 appears here] whereas

2. Carteret, p. 358. Labillardière, ibid.

for Vanikoro D'Urville's illustrations seem to indicate an arrangement around a village square (3). In general, it seems

[963] 3. D'Urville, Atlas, Pl. 182, 184. According to Dillon, p. 286, there are streets that cross at right angles on Utupua and, according to Moresby, p. 83, on one of the Reef Islands.

361/131 [98 cont.] In general, it seems that only the coasts are settled on Ndeni, as well as on Vanikoro, and that the mountainous interior is uninhabited (4). In Medana's

4. D'Entrecasteaux, p. 378. D'Urville, p. 213. Moresby, p. 88. Joest in Baessler, p. 370.

3/2 time, every village had two wells which were dug shaft-like into the ground, with steps for climbing down, and were covered on top with boards (5). These wells are not mentioned

5. Dalrymple, p. 195.

7/2 by any of the more recent authors. On Ndeni and the Reef Islands, the villages are often fortified with breastworks of stone -- presumably only those in which the individual houses are not surrounded by a wall. On Ndeni in Carteret's day they were four feet, six inches high and laid out with projecting angles like bastions; on Nukapu, according to Markham, they consisted of semicircular walls, also four and a half feet high, arranged in two rows in such a way that the breastworks of the second row always covered the openings of the first (6). The

6. Quiros in Dalrymple, p. 165. Carteret, pp. 358 f. Markham, p. 145.

[361] Spaniards found a particularly interesting arrangement on Taumako: a small artificial island built entirely of coral stones a full fathom above the water. It had more than 70 houses and, according to the natives, served as a refuge during attacks by strange tribes (7).

7. Dalrymple, p. 127. Torres, in Burney, p. 288, is probably referring to this place: "Town surrounded by a

[98 cont.]

wall, with only one entrance and no gate" [cited in English]. Cf. also Moresby, p. 83.

[99] Economy

Like all the South Sea islanders, the inhabitants of the Santa Cruz group live primarily on vegetable food. Here, too, of course, one of the most important foods is coconut; in addition, bananas, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, and breadfruit are commonly mentioned for the different islands, the last in two forms on Vanikoro, the wild form with seeds and the cultivated one without seeds. For Ndeni the Spanish reports also mention two species of almonds and pine cones, the latter also for Taumako; Dillon and D'Entrecasteaux also mention yams, cucumbers, and mangosteens on the main island, a fruit called etea on Tahiti, and on the same island a nut called marafe, neither of which I was able to identify; Joest mentions a chestnut-like fruit called nde. Yams, Inocarpus, sago, Spondias, pandanus, and arrowroot are listed for Vanikoro. The most important foods, however, besides coconut, are taro and yams, and they seem to a certain extent to be vicarious on the different parts of the group. Taro plays the principal role on Vanikoro where yams occur only in the wild state, not cultivated. On Ndeni, on the other hand, taro is grown and used, but the greatest attention is given to the yam (1).

1. Dalrymple, pp. 88 f, 127. Carteret, pp. 351, 358. D'Entrecasteaux, pp. 369, 378. Labillardière, p. 253. Dillon, pp. 181, 238, 273, 293, 312. D'Urville, pp. 146, 170, 179, 215 f., etc. The same, Voyage au Pole Sud, V, p. 9. Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie,

/154 cont./
101 the official names, as long as there is no reason to call them actually incorrect.

Generalities about the Population (2)

2. [Ethn., I, pp. 73-75.]

161 Today the population of Graciosa Bay is definitely decreasing. Mr. Matthews, who has lived there for seven years, believes that during this /155/ period the number of persons has been reduced by half. He knows a village that upon his arrival was able to furnish about 60 warriors and in 1912 had but two men. The same supposedly had happened in many other villages; I, too, was struck by the fact that between any two inhabited villages today one finds a village in ruins which are not yet old (1).

1. "Both the main and the island appeared to be one continued town" /cited in English/ (Hawkesworth, An account on the voyages for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, I, p. 360). "On the shore, village beside village" (Thilenius, Tagebuch).

[113]

[166] Apparently the last inhabitants of a village move to one of the neighboring villages and let the old village fall into ruins. Nevertheless, one can still designate Graciosa Bay as densely populated. I estimate the number of those living there as 1,000-1,500 souls; in former times the number would have been about 3,000.

• 361 The shores of the bay are the most densely populated part of Nitendi, for the calm bay offers the coastal dwellers the most favorable conditions of life imaginable. Good-sized settlements are also found on Tumotu and on the west coast of the island, whereas on the other coasts only scattered larger or smaller

/155 cont./

361 villages are found. In the interior the population is very sparse, large villages seem to be absent there, and probably only kin groups or families that for some reason have become isolated live there (2).

2. [Cf. Ethn., I, p. 98. See also Coombe, pp. 186 f.]

161 In Utupua the population has dropped to 300 souls, and still lower in the once populous Vanikoro, whereas it is said that the preservation of the race has been better on the Reef Islands.

167 The reasons for the depopulation seem to be the same here as everywhere in the South Seas: the recruiting of workers 164 and imported epidemics, as well as general demoralization as a 177 result of contact with Whites, even though only casual here. To- [182] day alcohol is no longer imported into Nitendi. Plantation work is carried on in the Solomons, and even though the treatment of the workers there is strictly supervised by the British government, sicknesses cannot be kept at a distance from the Blacks, and they are then spread when the worker returns to his homeland. It is chiefly a matter of respiratory diseases, which are undoubtedly the most dangerous enemy of the natives. It may be said that every recruit ship brings new infections to the island, even though everyone on board seems to be healthy, infections which in a few days develop into dangerous cold and influenza epidemics, to which the old, the children, and the weak fall victim.

164 Aside from such imported diseases, the race seems to be [842] healthy. I did not come across leprosy and elephantiasis, /156/ and fertility seems to be satisfactory. A woman seldom raises 163 more than three children, however, and that alone would be sufficient to explain the population decline. The reasons for this 849 may be frequent abortion, which again may rest on the general 182 demoralization. This is an inevitable result of contact between 177 a race of lower culture and Whites.

/170/

Houses and Village Layout

342 Round huts (1) are found only in individual instances in a

1. [Ethn., I, pp. 89 f.]

few villages. They are always family or women's houses which [361] are located in the women's village [cf. Fig. 12], and therefore I was never able to examine such a round hut carefully or to photograph it. The round huts seem to be disappearing. They consist chiefly of a conical roof, on whose peak rests a conically shaped coral stone [or a basket upside down or a leaf form]. The walls are low, often carefully put together with boards [more often, however, covered with sago leaves, on the Reef Islands with coconut leaves]; around the foundation of the house is a ring of coral slabs [to keep off the rain water. A low entrance leads [359] into the interior, in the center of which is the same fire-pit with the bamboo implement above it as is in the men's houses (2).]

2. [O'Ferrall, section "Round Houses."] Cf. Coombe, p. 188 with accompanying plate.--[For a conical-roofed hut on the Reef island Matema, see Coombe, plate accompanying p. 199, illustration at upper right.]

[192] According to Thilenius, the rafters are called malawe, the boards of the walls, maliki.

Most of the houses have gables and a rectangular ground plan (3). The men's houses are typical (cf. Fig. 12a) (4). They 342

3. [Ethn., I, pp. 90 ff. Of the illustrations of Nitendi there, Figs. 19-23, only Fig. 19 can be regarded with certainty as a view of this island. Fig. 20 could,

/172 cont./

342

the Reef Islands it seems to be customary (cf. the illustrations in O'Ferrall and Coombe).]

[36]
[35]

[Fig. 12.] Women's village, Tumotu, near Nitendi; with conical-roofed huts, on the peaks of which are fixed cone-shaped coral stones, leaf forms, or baskets. (From a photo. by Beattie, Hobart, in the possession of the R.-J.-M.)

scarcely higher than 75 centimeters. Often they are set in a frame whose upper piece is sometimes carved (Fig. 13). Not infrequently there are folding doors, heavy, wide, tree-fern boards which are pressed against the door opening with wooden wedges from the inside and shut tight; Thilenius mentions folding doors plaited of coconut leaves (2). The roof covering is thicker or thinner, depending on how

2. [Cf. Ethn., I, p. 92.]

/173 cont./

346

pp. 89 f.) is confirmed by O'Ferrall, section "A Ghost House" (see also Coombe, p. 190). Some of them[1] stand near the men's house, some outside the village wall in the bush, and they are in part large, solid structures and in part miserable huts. The beams are sometimes carved, and the walls there are painted with figures in white, red, and black (cf.

Fig. 13. Upper part of door frame, carved with fish designs. (From a drawing by Speiser.)

below, p. 128, footnote 1). On one side there are always duka posts (Ethn., I, p. 148), such as Coombe shows from the Reef island Matema. This author also mentions "a bedstead-shaped altar" /cited in English/ which is found near the entrance and upon which food offerings are placed. Concerning spirit houses of the Reef Islands, see O'Ferrall, ibid., and Coombe, pp. 199, 203. A spirit house of Utupua is shown in Ethn., I, p. 91, Fig. 21 (for its designation, cf. above, p. 10, footnote 2).]

[1] [i.e., spirit houses--Analyst]

/173 cont./
and fishing implements are hung. From the roof dangle the bones and skulls of pigs, fish, and turtles, reminders of important festivities (5).] In one or two corners of the house there is a light,

5. [O'Ferrall, section "A 'Club House.'" Coombe, pp. 187 f. The description of how the bamboo poles are set up differs.

low enclosure with a half-height /174/ entrance. These are the sleeping areas for the prostitutes, who live entirely with the men and are the only women permitted to enter the men's house. The floor of the house, which [is strewn with beach pebbles (1) and] is

1. [O'Ferrall, section "A Club House"; Coombe, p. 187.]

covered with plaited mats [made of fronds of the coconut palm (2)]

2. [O'Ferrall, section "Mat Making"; Coombe, p. 187.]

is kept scrupulously clean (3).

3. [Before entering the men's house, the feet are cleaned by rubbing them against stones and by stamping up and down (Coombe, p. 187).]

All the men's houses stand on stone bases (4), and the

4. [O'Ferrall, section "A Club House"; Coombe, p. 187. For the Reef Islands, see Girieud and Herrenschmidt, p. 106. Steps lead up to the doors: Speiser, Südsee, p. 293.]

/174 cont./
• 361 entire village lies on a terrace that slopes down to the beach in a perpendicular wall approximately the height of a man (5). These
[912]

5. [Speiser, Südsee, Ill. 87, 92, top. Coote, Wanderings South and East, p. 162, actually shows a stone base and no wall around the house (Ethn., I, p. 91, footnote 5). -- According to Speiser, ibid., p. 292, there are usually two terraces, one above the other.]

are probably the walls that led earlier visitors to report fortified villages (6). In addition, however, each village is surrounded

6. [Material in Ethn., I, p. 98. On Markham's report on Nukapu, see below, p. 176, footnote 3.]

on the land side by a /Fig. 14 appears here/ wall the height of a man, and these walls run in a semicircle around the village and extend out across the reef, often far into the sea (7). Their

7. [Speiser, Südsee, Ill. 84.]

primary importance, however, is as the boundary of the /175/ village area, and only secondarily are they protective walls (1).

[912]

1. [Concerning the walls of the individual precincts of a village on Matema, however, Coombe, p. 199, says: "...it was shown to be quite protection enough for the archer, having let fly his shaft, to crouch behind while he fits another arrow to his bow" /cited in English/.]

/175 cont./

361 712 Not infrequently substantial bastion-like structures made of blocks of coral (Fig. 14) extend from the ends of the walls onto the reef. Their purpose is unknown. If they were larger, it might be conjectured that they were places of refuge in wartime, corresponding to the artificial islands that are found [on Taumako (2) and]

[516 133]

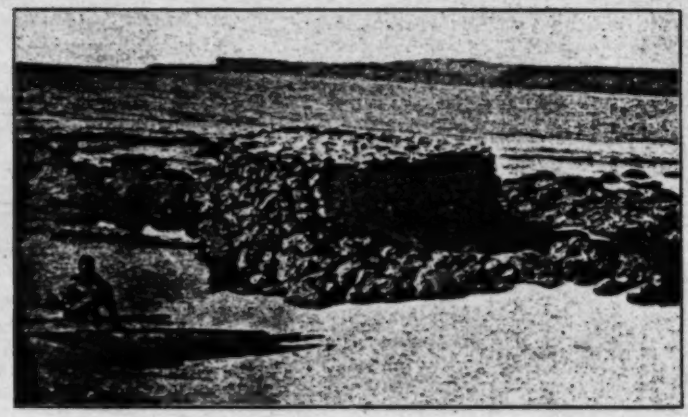


Fig. 14. Bastion-like structure of blocks of coral, built out into the sea at the end of the wall surrounding the village on the land side. (Speiser photo.)

2. [Ethn., I, p. 98.]

in Malaita. It is very doubtful that the beach walls serve for defense, since they do not form any real obstacle against an attack and, /Fig. 15 appears here/ in the absence of breastworks, grant no protection against arrows. Rather, it seems as though by means of them the people held solid the fairly steep slope of the village terraces toward the sea and through that, to escape from the forest, established themselves

/175 cont./

[361] [012] on the shore. Walls were then required to give support to the slope and also to defy unusually heavy seas. In /176/ places where the coral forms a bank close to the shore, the lower terrace wall is lacking.

[363] [351] The houses stand rather close together, and the narrow paths between them are usually bordered with walls a meter

[139] [291]

[Fig. 15.] Group of houses surrounded by a wall on the Reef Island Matema. (From a photo. by Beattie, Hobart, in the possession of the R.-J.-M.)

high. [The same is true of the Reef island Matema (cf. Fig. 15).] The houses directly on the beach are always the men's houses, and one usually finds several, only one of which is occupied, however, while the others are in all stages of dilapidation. This is explained by the fact that each new village chief must build himself a new men's house, whereas the one of his predecessor, who is buried in his men's house, may no longer be entered and

[347] [622] [066]

Therefore falls into ruins (1).

1. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 295]

/176 cont./
000 therefore falls into ruins (1).

1. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 295.]

●361 On one side and somewhat inland is the residence-village (2), surrounded by high walls and consisting of family houses.

2. [Speiser, ibid., p. 295.]

[343] Still farther away is the women's house, where women and girls spend the day if they are not working in the fields. The women's house stands on its own terrace (3) and is surrounded by particularly

3. [That is to say, a special elevation on the common village terrace (according to Dr. Speiser).]

high walls, so that any intrusive look at the house and yard is impossible.

[621] [On the Reef islands Matema and Pileni the residence-
village is divided into several precincts of two or three houses
each (cf. Fig. 15) surrounded by stone walls, each containing
[597] one family (or totem group?), whose members intercede for
one another in all disputes. The men's house is on the sea (at
least on Pileni). Furthermore, there is a common spirit house
with a separate stone wall (the latter at least on Matema) (4).

4. [Coombe, pp. 198 f., with accompanying illustration. Is such an arrangement, shown particularly in our Fig. 15, perhaps the basis for Markham's description of the walls of Nukapu (cf. Ethn., I, p. 98) ?]

In spite of some differences, all this shows a close relationship with Nitendi; on the other hand, the village layout on Utupua

/176 cont./

361 seems to be different, at least in that it has no walls (5).]

5. [Cf. Ethn., I, pp. 91 and 93, Figs. 21-23, and, on the designation of origin, p. 10 above, footnote 2. An arrangement of the houses in rows along the beach (Graebner, Ethn., I, p. 98) is also found on Nitendi (Speiser, Südsee, Ill. 84, 87).]

The individual villages are or were very close together. Along the beach, as has already been mentioned, they are separated by walls the height of a man, and one can climb over them only by means of narrow steps (Fig. 16). On the land itself the villages are separated not only by the walls but by strips of forest which run at right angles to the shore. They are strictly taboo, and no one may fell a tree or cut a liana there. /177/

487 Only a narrow, winding path makes communication between neighboring villages possible (1).

1. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 297.]

535 On the beach near the men's houses there is always a round dance area, about 15 meters in diameter (2). The ground

2. [Ethn., I, p. 154. In Speiser, ibid., Ill. 84, men and boys are standing on the dance area. See also O'Ferrall, section "A Dancing Ground" with illustration (Pileni, Reef Islands) = Coombe, plate accompanying p. 205. When it is said in Codrington that the dance area is close to the house of the chief, the latter probably refers to the men's house, which the chief was obliged to build (cf. p. 53). To be

/178 cont./

Household Implements

285

[A basket as in Ethn., I, p. 123, Fig. 52, but with a different rim-form, is illustrated here in Fig. 17 (2).]

[36]
[35]

Fig. 16. Steps over a village wall leading to the beach. (Speiser photo.)

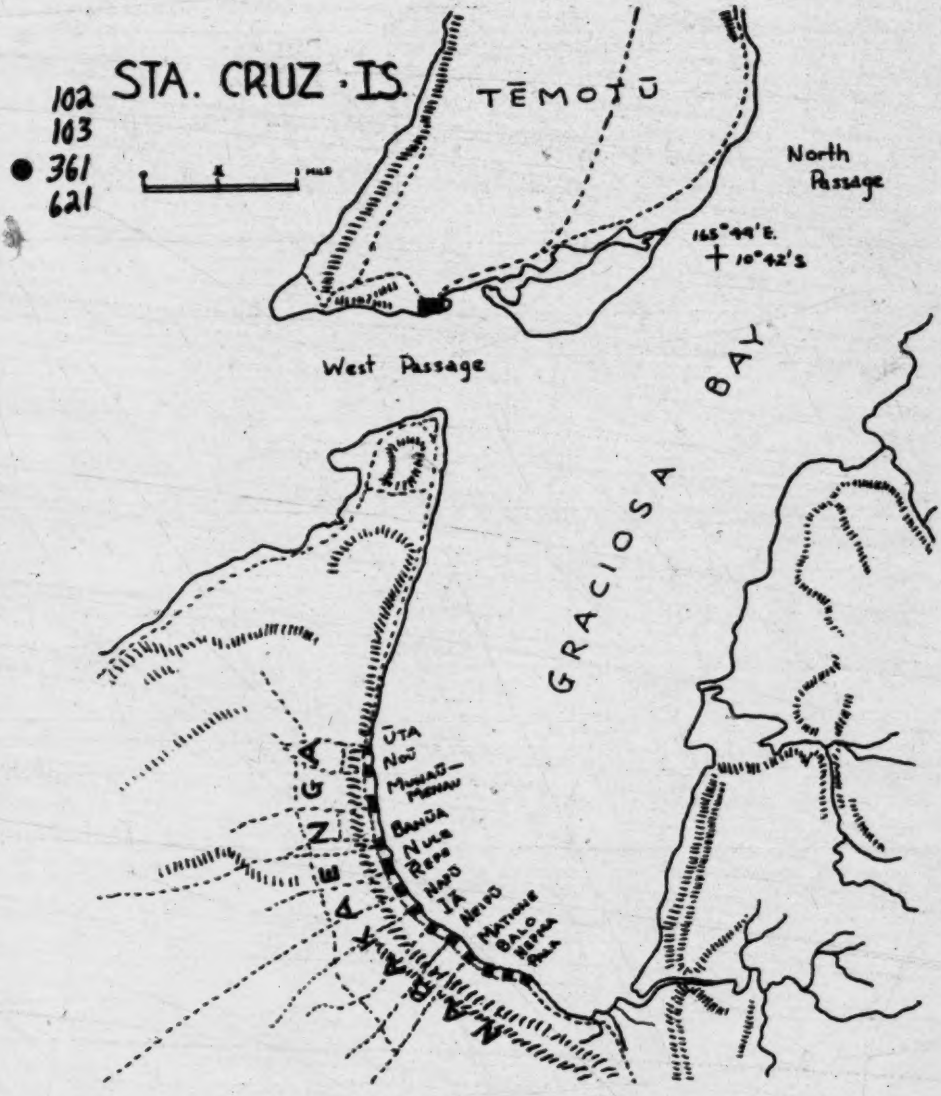
2. [Baskets that are probably identical with these are documented for the Reef Islands; cf. Coombe, plate accompanying p. 211 (Nukapu). On Utupua a generally similar basket form, except perhaps for the bottom, seems to be plaited exclusively in single mesh; cf. Ethn., I, p. 91, Fig. 21, and, for the designation of locality, p. 10 above, footnote 2. Bags have already been discussed above, p. 41.]

3:Davenport E-5 (1958-1960)1962
ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

[795(D)]

131 are scattered over some 15,000 square miles of the Pacific Ocean just north of the New Hebrides Islands. Santa Cruz, a volcanic island, is the largest in the group as well as its financial center. About 25 miles to the north is a chain of small coral islets called the Reef Islands, and midway between these and Santa Cruz [133] is Tinakula, a volcano too spectacularly [361] active for human settlement. The Duff Islands, 60 miles northeast of the Reefs, are remnant peaks of a narrow volcanic ridge. The only other large islands of the group are Utupua and Vanikoro, respectively some 40 and 60 miles south of Santa Cruz.

177 Partly as the result of a long history of inhospitality to visiting mariners and missionaries, the islands were left pretty much to themselves even through the first two decades of this century, when colonial powers were asserting dominion over other islands in the Pacific. It was not until 1923 that the British assumed [648] direct administration of the islands, which they had claimed since 1899, and only since World War II has the Santa Cruz group actually been drawn into the current of world affairs. Today some 161 7,000 people inhabit the islands, most of them concentrated along the north coast of Santa Cruz and in the eastern Reef Islands. The people of the Duffs 144 and the western Reefs speak a Poly- nesian language and are racially similar 197 to the Polynesians of the central Pacific islands. The darker Melanesians of the eastern Reefs and Santa Cruz itself speak four local languages that constitute an independent language family. Melanesians also live on Utupua and Vanikoro, but their three languages belong to the large Malayo-Polynesian 184 family. The cultures of Santa Cruz and 436 the islands north of it are similar in spite 438 of language and racial differences, and it is through this area that the red-


102
103
361
621
STA. CRUZ IS.
TĒMOTŪ
North Passage
165°49' E.
10°42' S
West Passage
GRACIOSA BAY
ŪTA NOŪ
MUNAO—MENAU
BANUA NULE REPO
NAPO IA NEIPO
MATIONE BALO REPUA
GAZA
NARA